From the U. S. Gazette. GREAT WESTERN ARRIVED. Six Days Later from Europe.

We have by the Great Western, our files of teresting news recorded, is the sudden death of the Philadelphia Chronicle. Due D'Orleans, the Prince Royal.

The official account published by the Government is as follows:-

"A dreadful disaster has fallen upon the King, the royal family and France. The Prince Royal is dead. This morning, at half-past ten, the Duke of Orleans went to Neuilly, to take leave of the royal family, intending to set off in the evening for the comp of St. Omer. A short distance from Neuilly the horses ran away. The Prince leaped out of the carriage. He was taken up senseless. One mament there were hopes of saving him, but the evil was beyond all earthly remedies: At half past four, after having received the succors of religion, the Prince breathed his last, surrounded by the King. Queen and royal family, whose grief no words can express."

The following is a translation of the telegraphic descatch which has been addressed by the minister of the interior to the prefects of the several departments throughout France :-"THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO

THE PREFECTS. "The Prince Reyal has had a severe fall from his carriage; he died from the effects thereof at half post four this merning. The King has borne this severe blow with his customary firmness, His majesty is in good health, What a loss for France.

From the Gazette de France.

This forenoon, at half past 12, the Duc d'Or leans, who was about to set off for Plombieres, where the Duchess is staying at pre-ent, was returning from Neudly after having taken leave of his family, when in the centre of the Chemin de la Revolte, short distance from the Porte Maillot, the hor es ran away in spite of the efforts of the poscarriage would be overturned on the slope at the side of the road.

At this moment the duke, to avoid the danger, prisoner, leaped from the carriage; but unfortunately, his spurs, or as some say, his sword, caught his travelling cloak,-This accident caused him to fall, and the Prince received some contusions on the t-mple fusion on the brain.

Having fainted in the road, his Royal Highness grocer, and assistance speedily arrived from the Tutteries.

Bleeding was resorted to almost imediately, but the Prince did not recover his consciousness. Dr. Raumy, happening to be on the spot, gave every assis ance to Dr. Pasquier, his Royal Highness's

physician, who had come from Paris. A clereyman of St. Philippe du Roule, and the cure of Neuilly, were called in; but could only administer extreme unction.

The Prince died at 3 o'clock, at the the house to which he had been carried, No. 4, in the Chemin

de la Rovolte. The body was removed to the Chatcau de Neuilly, and placed in the chapel.

All the Ministers repaired to Neuilly, as well as Marechal Gerard and General Pagot. A Council

The Duke d'Aumsle, who was at Courbevoie, as soon as he heard of the accident that had happen, ed set off in hired cabriolet. This carriage broke down on the road, and the Prince was obliged to continue his route on foot to see his dead or dying

His Royal Highness prooceeded to Nancy, and will go on to Plombieres, where the Dutchess d'Orleave is staying.

The late Prince had testified the greatest pleasure. had been made in the various towns through which he had to nass. He was to have taken the command of a camp of 40,000 men-but who can calculate on the morrow.

An aged King and an infant heir seem to belong to the most trying periods of French history-periods indeed infinitely less trying than that which awaits the country now, for even amidst the disturbances and the excesses of former regencies, the person of the Sovereign was sacred, and the traditional principles of the Royal authority were inviolate. At the present time it is needless to enjarge on the importance of the highest personal qualities, the resolution in manhood, the experience of life, and the authority of a mature reason in the ruler of France. The history of the last twelve years, and the character of the present King, sufficiently prove that no weaker Prince could have surmounted the frightful difficulties of his position.

The late Duke of Orleans was borne at Palermo on the 2d of September, 1810, showing him to have just realized the age of 32 at his death. His mother Marie Amelie, the present Queen of the French, is daughter of Ferdinand. King of the Two Sicilies, and whom Louis Phillippe espoused at the time he was wondering abroad as pla n Duke of Odeans. The departed Duke was one of a family of seven children, to whom Marie Amelie has been ever warmly attached. The Dake de-Nemours, Louis Phillippe's second son, was born at Parison the 25th day of October 1814.

This is one of the ordinary cases of want prodence. Had the Prince retained his seat he would not have suffered injury.

post office was opening a Savannah mail bag, he discovered in it a live garter snake, about marked post paid or not,- Balt Sun.

Atrocious Murder in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia papers of Thursday, contain an account of an atrocious murder, committed in that city on Wednesday morning last. Bristol papers to the 16th of July. The most in The particulars of which are thus given in the

> About 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a well dressed person, arrived in this city by the night train of cars from Baltimore, and stopped at Sanderson's Franklin Hotel, registering his name as 'A. Smith, Ky.' The house being full, he was told, in reply to his application for a room, that he could not have one under an hour. He then told the porter to take care of his baggage, and walked out.

About six o'clock, an alarm was given in Third street above Chesnut, half a square from the hotel, that a man had been murdered; and on several citizens repairing to the spot, found that Mr. Lougee, a broker, who occupied part of the office No. 37 South Third street, below Congress Uall, had been murdered, and that the murderer had fled. A colored man, who was passing at the time, saw the perpetrator emerge from the office with an unsheathed dagger in his hand, run down Third to Chesnut, where he took the centre of the street, and called lustily as he rushed along, stop him-stop him-stop him,' holding in one hand his hat, and with it using gesticulations, as if to direct passers to some person ahead of him, but being botly pursued, he threw the dirk from him, which struck a stone and rebounded into a mortar bed, in Chesnut below Third street. At the corner of Second street he dropped his hat, and though he continued to run, appeared quite faint-his less evidently refused the duties of their office. He turned down Second and continued to Norris' Alley, through which he ran to Front street-down Front to Walnut, and turned up Walnut, where he finding the door tillion, and there was every reason to fear that the of a store open, entered, and run up the stairs to the third story, the door of which being closed, his progress was stopped, and he made

The body of the murdered man was examined by several persons while it yet remained in effice; when it was removed to the residence of the deceased, a post mortem examinaand the writ. A cerebral congestion was occa- tion was had upon it by four eminent physisioned by the shock, and was succeeded by a suf- cians, when it was ascertained that the dirk had entered the left breast, between the third and fourth ribs, just above the nipple passing was removed to the nearest house, occupied by a through coat, vest, suspender and shirt of the deceased, and penetrating the auricle of the heart. which was the cause of almost instant death.

> As there were countless rumors affoat during the day, we took the trouble to ascertain causes which had led him to commit the rash office. act. His real name is MILTON J. ALEXANDER. and is from Burksville, Cumberland county, Kentucky-in which county he has relations of the name of Alexander, numbering some three or four hundred.

The reason of his registering his name Smith, he gave, he did not want his real name reported among the list of arrivals at the hotel, for fear his father should know where he is, he having left his home in consequence of some dispute with his family. Alexander, the prisoner is only about 20 years and 11 months old, according to his own statement. He has not once denied the murder, but frequently conversed upon the circumstances with great freedom. When in the custody of the officer, before he had obtained counsel, he stated that he was in love with a young lady at home, whose parents would not allow her to marry him, because he was not rich, and he left home with the intention of getting money, if he had to kill someboat his intended voyage, for which great preparations dy for it. At another time he said that he left the hotel for the purpose of getting uncurrent bank notes changed for current funds, and seeing the office above named open, he entered it with that intention, and presented his money, The Duc D'Orleans has a son four years old, when the broker, Lougee, pronounced it counwho according to the succession is now heir ap- terfeit, which caused high words, and Lougee, parent. This leaves a just apprehension that France | called him a 'liar,' when he drew the dirk, and may have a regency, as the King is now 69 years without further thought stabbed him. He also said that after he had dirked him, he did not know what to do; he first thought that he would take hold of him in his arms, but then thinking that he might be arrested, he resolved to runthis was all the work of a moment.

The prisoner is a remarkable pleasant and very respectable looking person. He is well known to several of our Market street Merchants, having been in this city to purchase goods in 1840. His father is also well known here, and all who speak of the family are eulogious than otherwise-they all, even the prisorier, bear irreproachable characters, until this melancholy event, which will be the cause of much grief to his aged parents.

Alexander, while in the Police Office, and previous to examination, asked a gentleman who had used the name of Mrs. Lougee, if she was the wife of the murdered man. To a reply in the affirmative, he said-Tell her, sir, there is no circumstance in my whole life that I so much regret as this.'

The prisoner, after being duly examined before the Mayor, was committed on a charge of Murder in the First Degree.

A letter in the Rhone gives particulars of a whirlwind at Chauffailes and its neighborhood on the 24th ult. Thirty houses were actually carried away. Six persons of the same fami-A STRANGE PASSENGER.-We learn that on ly were killed, others were mutilated, children Saturday evening, us one of the clerks in our were smothered in their cradles, carriages were carried entire over the roofs of houses, plantations were torn up, and the largest trees were a foot long. - We do not know whether he was transported to an immense distance. Not less than twenty persons were killed.



Saturday, August 6, 1842,

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates for the purpose of forming a county ticket, met in convention at this place, on Monday la-t. The convention transacted its business with closed doors. There was, we believe, considerable difficulty in the formation of the ticket. The ticket generally, a good one, and with a few exceptions, will give general satisfaction. The nomination for Congress and Senator will of course be subject to the decision of the Conferees of the districts,

> FOR CONGRESS. Chartes G. Donnel. SENATOR, William Forsyth. ASSEMBLY. Jacob Gearbart. SHERIFF. Felly Mowrer. CORONER, Charles Weaver. PROTHONOTARY, ETC. Samuel D. Jordan. BIGISTER, BECOBDER, ETC. Edward Y. Bright. COMMISSIONER, David Martz. AUDITOR. William H. Kase.

We are again indebted to the Hon, John Sayder for his polite attention in furnishing us with the earliest information from Washington.

ar In another column will be found an account of a dreadful riot that occurred in Philadelphia on Mond or last, in consequence of a procession of colored men, who intended to celebrate the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. From more recent accounts we learn that the riots continued in Moyamensing and on the Schuylkill and other parts of the city nearly all day. Several military companies were ordered out on Tuesday afternoon, and were under arms until the restoration of quiet.

mr. Mr. C. S. Phineas of Northumberland lost his purse a few days since containing about \$30. the particulars relative to the murderer, and the The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this

> The last legislature passed a bill, imposing an additional tax of one mill on the dollar for state purposes, providing for the payment of domestic

The Harrisburg Keystone announces upon good authority, that the Governor will veto the Ap-Congress will therefore take place, until October, 1843. The extra session was called wholly for the purpose of pas-ing an apportionment Bill. This was delayed until nearly the last day, when a bill was hatched up, which but few of any party can

1 In regard to the Presidency, the friends of Buchanan a d Jahnson seem to have come to a sudden stand. The lit le tempest that agitated the political atmosphere a few months since, has been succeeded by a d ad calm. The truth is, the people have but little confidence in any of our political leaders. Among the honest reflecting portion of the people, we believe the Hon, Lewis Cass would find more disinterested friends than either of the other candidates.

To Judge Barton it is said has tendered his re-ignation as President Judge, to take effect on the 31st, of December next.

"Abel Parsons, or the Brother's Revenge, is the title of a new nov-l, published in two extra numbers of the New World, These publications are extremely cheap, and will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, subject only to newspaper

The Carlisle Statesman says, there was morning last. It dissolved, however, the moment it touched the ground.

CT NEW COUNTERFEIT - Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Del .- 5's letter A, pay W. Harrison, June 20, 1840. Sparks, Cash., Seal, Perident. S ruck from a Lithographic plate, and poor imitation. Has the appearance of being from the same plate as the firmer Counterfeit on this Back-though slightly altered-on these last the small boat is very plain, and there is a period after the word beater.

The Revenue Bill.

On Wednesday last, the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 22, refused to strike out the clause in relation to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. The bill was probably sent to the President next day. The probability is that he will veto it in consequence of the land clause. If he does so, it is doubtful whether another bill will be passed during this session. Congress will probably adjourn about

Bankruit law in the northern district of New York.

The Treaty.

TOn this subject we lay before our readers in which the principal object of the Treaty (the deep. U. S Guz. Boundary question) appears to be developed,

More of the Negotiation.

Rumors are afloat concerning the supposed terms of adjustment of the Northeastern Boundary quest on which, we rather think-indeed we may almost say we know-are calculated to mislead the public mind. Our knowledge is indeed any thing but direct, and very far from being official. But two or three Missions and all their suites, seven Commissioners and their clerks, are rather too many to keep a secret. Add to these two Delegations, more or less of whom are understood to have been consulted, and no one will wonder that the terms of the Boundary arrangement are supposed to be tolerably well understood here, on the spot though not correctly reported at a distance from the seat of Government. We will state them, therefore, as we understand them.

Lord Ashburton is believed to have held out long for the entire Madawaska settlement. But the Maine Commissioners are said to have been as immoveable as any four pine stumps on the disputed territory. So Maine, under the arrangement, goes to the river St John's. It is not unlikely, we learn, induced to devote their attention, to a considerable that the line which the Dutch arbiter decided for, extent, to the manufacture of iron, for which their the line of the St. John's and the St. Francis, will be agreed to. But then Maine gets, what the Dutch King did not give her, the pavigation of the undertaking the production of sugar, it is manifest river; and this trebles the value of all her tall pine that to such a degree as capital and labor are thus trees. Westwardly of the St. Francis, England employed, there must be a withdrawal to a correstakes a tract of mountain land, untimbered, and of no earthly value but as a boundary; and she relinguishes to the United States Rouse's Point the cupation lies open to men, the cultivation of the key of Lake Champlain, and a large territory heretofore supposed to belong to New York and Ver and to that it may be expected the general resort mont, but which turns out to lie north of the 45th will be had when other sources of gain are closed. degree of latitude, and is therefore a part of Canads. It is said to be, and probably is, in consequence of this session, that the United States Go. vernment agrees to pay a small sum to each of the States of Maine and Massachu etts for the acres fold benefit to the grain growing interest of the they have parted with ; not more than a quarter as Middle and Western States. The number of promuch, however, as Gen. Jackson offered to give to ducers is lessened by the diversion of much labor Maine alone, during his Administrations in the year

It is thought there are questions of boundary further up, as the Secretary of State has summoned here the Commissioners, &c, who ran the line, or endeavored to do so, under the Treaty of Ghent, () ut could not always agree) from the river St. Lawrence to the Lake of the Woods; and it is supposed that all remaining questions, in that far will find more profitable employment in the various off world, will be settled.

ITEMS.

There are about seven thousand negroes in Washington city, two-thirds of whom are free .- A large portion of the slaves are hired from other places in the vicinity, chiefly from Maryland.

Extract from a letter of an American lady near London to her brother in Cincinnati, dated June creditors pro rata out of the unexpended balance 13th 1842,-of have to pay 371 cents for every of the money in the Treasury after defraying go- pound of butter I use, for eggs 2 cents a piece, 18 ment expenses, and authorising the Governor to cents for a pound of beef, and 25 cents for a pound of steek, 37 cents a pound for salmon, and 25 cents of steek, 37 cents a pound for salmon, and 25 cents for a mackerel-the fish now in season and the cheapest.

> A late Jamaica paper, received at New York says-The news from Hayti is of the most unfavo- by the establishment of a stable system for the protable character. That island is said to be fast returning to barbarism. President Boyer is considered to be fast approaching his end.

Bituminous Coal has recently been found in Augusta, Oneida county, New York. The discovery was accidental. APM. Porter, on whose land the coal was found, was digging a well, and at the depth of 70 feet be struck the vein. Mr. P. has been offered \$20,000 for his farm by an eastern ca-

The New York Herald of Tuesday says that two unquestionable cases of Spasmodic Cholera have occurred in that city. The first that of Mr. Logan of 67 King street, has happily, by the greatest exertion and care, terminated favorably, but at the last accounts, that of the second, J. W. Watson, 72 King street, appeared to resist all medical aid, and but a faint hope existed for his recovery.

Why is a young lady like a careful housewife ! Because her waist is as little as she can make it.

A young and beautiful girl is shortly to be tried at Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, for burning a barn belonging to her faithless lover,

The quantity of land given by the bill for the armed occupation of Florida, exceeds 100,000 a. cres. The value is estimated at a million of dollars. Spring Fushions for Gentlemen .- Abstinence slight fall of snow in that place early on Sunday from spirituous liquors-a regular attendance at church - retrenchment in expenditures - proper hours and proper company-society-love-court-

What an Example,-The Washingtonians resorting to a Distillery !- The Washingtonians of Hamford celebrated the anniversary of American dependence in the first distillery crected in Connecticut. The building is 204 feet long, and there was room to set six tables the whole length. The stand for the orators was a still upside down, and capable of accommodating four persons,-This is "carrying the war into Africa."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- We learn from a friend that a lad, the son of Mr. John Andy, near Reading, while engaged on Saturday in gathering blackberries, dropped his hat into a small pond. He stepped into the water to regain the hat, but finding himself detained by the mud, into which he was sinking, he called out for help. Mrs. Andy, his mother, hearing the cry, rushed to his rescue, but found herself also unable to save the lad, or to aid herself. The number of applicants for the benefit of the Her cries brought to her assistance her married daughter, Mrs. Boyer, who sprung into the wathus far, is two thousand four hundred and thirty- ter, but was unable to effect any good, and all

The pond in which these persons were drowned is, perhaps, not more than twenty feet across, the annexed article from the National Intelligencer | though the water and soft mud are fifteen feet

> From the Bultimore American. The Tariff and Agriculture.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as some do, that he Tariff is designed especially for the benefit of manufacturers. If protection is extended to manufactures, say the manufacture of cotton, wool, iron or sugar, there is no monopoly created in either of these departments of industry-for the simple reason that any number of persons who choose may engage in the production of either of those articles, the competition among whom must reduce the price of the manufactured article to the minimum.

But in another view it may be seen that protection extended to manufactures, not manufacturers, operates to the advantage of the agricultural interests directly, and to a very material extent. This will be obvious from a glance at the subject.

If the manufacturing industry of our people re crives such encouragement as to induce investments-if the labor and capital of the New England S ates are directed to the manufacture of cotton and wool-if the people of Pennsylvania are natural resources afford such abundant facilitiesor if the inhabitants of Louisiana are warranted in ponding degree of labor and capital from the production of breadstuffs-because when no other oc earth always affords the prospect of subsistence,

In so far, then, as the protective system gives encouragement to a diversity of occupations, and rears up important interests upon the basis of such resources as nature has provided, there follows a twoand capital to manufacturing pursuits, and, secondly. the consumers of agricultural produce are mul-

When manufactures are encouraged in New England, the flour of the interior states will be derended on for subsistence to a considerable extent. New England will not undertake to grow wheatfor the ingenuity and dexterous skill of her people kinds of manufactures. But if, by a withdrawal of protection the manufacturing interest is prostrated, necessity must drive many to the culture of the soil; there will be a want of manufactured articles to give in exchange for the flour of the West; and a considerable portion of the population, formerly engaged in manufacturing pursuits, will be induced to emigrate Westward, where they will become farmers, and contribute to increase the great mass of agricultural produce, which will thus grow larger in proportion as the demand for home consumption grows less.

In Massachusetts and Maine, and probably in other New England States, bounties have been offered of late years for the production of wheat. This would hardly be the case if the manufacturing duction of domestic industry.

The same general principle is illustrated by the facts attendieg the culture of sugar in Louisiana. When the sugar interest was properly protected, the planters in Louisiana were large purchasers of corn and provisions from the Western States, and they paid great sums annually to the iron manufacturers for their engines, sugar mills, and other articles of machinery, which were necessary on their plantations. But now, and for some years part, the sugar planters have been obliged to raise corn for themselves; they cannot afford to buy it; and instead of enlarging their establishments and making annual purchases of iron works, they find themselves compelled, in many cases, to give up their business or to carry it on in a small way so as to incur as few expenses as possible. It is stated in a late memorial from the sugar growers of Louisiana, that their investments in that business do not yield more than one per cent., if so much. Let us suppose that a proper policy of protection

hould be established so as to give prosperity to the manufactures of New England, building up the great iron interest of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and other States, imparting stability to the sugar culture in Louisiana, and new life and vigor to the growth of hemp in Kentucky and Missouri, to the mining interest of Illinois, to the culture of tobacco in the various States in which that article is an important staple-who does not see that the producers of bread stuffs and provisions would find better markets with fewer competitors? A great iron establishment rising up amongst the hills, where coal and ore abounded, would constitute perhaps the nucleus of a flourishing village, and afford a market for the produce of a whole neighborhood. A woolen or cotton manufactory by the side of a rapid stream furnishing a sufficient water power, would be sensibly felt in the same way,

We believe that these facts are now well enough understood and appreciated in the country to render it certain that the establisment of a sound Tariff cannot be much longer deferred. We mean a discriminating tariff, in which protection will be regarded for its own sake, or rather for the sake of its beneficial results. The cotton growers are as much interested in it as any other class-for the market, enlarged by such a policy, will become more and more important every year, with all the advantages | caped without damage. of stability as being free from the influence of foreign policy. The South has had a trial of "free trade" to some extent already—and it has not prospered. Its dependence on the British market, in precarious-and interest and patriotism alike re- tumult; and much praise is given to these officers perished in the pond, mother, daughter, and son. quire a more earnest cultivation of home resources. for their exertions to restore quiet, which was not

From the Philadelphia Gazette of Monday.

Dreadful Riot and Bloodshed. This morning between ten and eleven o'clock, a most alarming riot and fight, attended with much personal injury and bloodshed, took place between white and black persons, in the vicinity of South and Seventh. All ages and sizes and colored persons of both sexes vere engaged in it.

The affray began in Shippen street, between Fourth and Fifth, in consequence of an attack made by several white boys upon a procession of temperonce colored men and boys who were marching through the streets, intending to participate during the day in a Temperance festival over Schuylkill.

Soon after the onset the fight became general and missiles of every description were thrown-clubst brickbats, stones were thrown and numbers severely hurt. The process on dispersed and the crowd highly incensed proceeded to the neighborhood of Sixth to Seventh and through St. Mary's street, where for a time the Melee was one of the most viplent character. All the houses in the vicinity occupied by black persons were attacked and in a few noments thousands of brickbats hurled through the air, back and forth with great violence,

A large number of white and black persons were seriously injured-one white man was stabled in the eye, and one of his arms broken; another was cut in the abdomen; others of both colors were knocked down with clubs and stones, and awfully cut and mangled. The houses and stores in the vicinity were closed, and the inmates sought refuge

The city police officer with the Mayor soon arrived, and the combatants were dispersed. A number of the ringleaders were arrested and put in confinement. Officer Whisner of Moyamensing, arrested one desperate character, who, it is believed, stabbed one of the white men.

Between 12 and Po'clock, although the throng was immense, the rioters had dispersed and partial quiet was restored.

From the same of Tuesday.

We gave vesterday a hurried account of the afay which took place in the forenoon, between some white persons and several societies of colored people celebrating the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. It appears that the societies paraded with various banners and other emblems, and that the pictures and mottoes were such as to excite much indignation, but it is said that they were misunderstood, and that in reality there was nothing on them that could reasonably have been construed into intention of insult. The banner which gave most offence, and which has been described as having on it words "Liberty or Death," with the representation of a person wielding a club or weapon, and a fire in the back ground, we are assured by a person who saw it before it left the painter's room, had on it the figure of a man trampling on his chains, from which he has just been released, and pointing to a temple on a hill, over which was inscribed the words of "Liberty." The fire in the distance represented a slave ship burning. It is also averred that the other obnoxious emblems were of the same kind and tenor.

We stated in our last what took place up to two o'clock. The excitement increased from that time. and the crowds in the neighboring streets became frightfully enlarged.

"About four o'clock, (we quote the Pennsylvanian,) two white lads while passing in Bradford's alley received the contents of two guns in the lower part of their persons and were taken to the Hospital. They were seriously injured.

"This circumstance had the effect to increase the outbreak, and the houses supposed to be the residence of those who fired upon those persons were beset and three or four black men dragged out. Two of them were in a most shocking manner beaten down by the mob, and one of them who fled to a house in Lombard street near Eighth, was left for dead in the gutter, and subsequently dragged to the Mayor's Office. At the last accounts he was

"Near evening the Sheriff and Mayor were on the ground with large bodies of police, and up to nine o'clock nothing serious took place, at which time however it was discovered that the large Hall (nearly finished) in Lombard street below Seventh, designed for holding meetings by colored people, vas on fire. In a moment the whole building was in flames, and in a short time one entire heap of ruins. During the burning of the Hall the colored Pre-byterian church in St. Mary's street near Seventh, was also set on fire and entirely consu-

The firemen were early on the ground, and prevented any serious damage to the adjoining

"The Lombard street Hall was fired in nearly every part of the building at the same time, so that its destruction was very speedy. The police were resent, but all their efforts to prevent the daring deed were unavailing, being overpowered by numbers, and many of them severely injured."

The church of St. Mary street belonged to the colored Presbyterians, and was under the pastoral charge of Rev. Stephen Gloucester. It had been rebuilt at considerable expense about four years

It is averred that the Church was not fired by the incendiaries but caught from the sparks which were carried from the Hall by the wind.

The Hall in Lombard street was unfinished. It belonged to a coloured man named Smith, residing at Columbia, in this State: he is said to have carried on the lumber business successfully at that place for many years and is reputed wealthy.

The small building in an alley running from Bedford street, had been occupied as a temperance hall, a sunday school, and for other suitable purposes; it was attacked, but from its position ec-

It is said that in the course of the evening an attack was made on the Police, some of whom were severely injured. Several gentlemen have been mentioned as having given their assistance to the view of British policy in India, is, to say the least, Mayor and Sheriff in their endeavors to queli the